



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDWARD SNOWDEN.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 1.

To the colored people and the ill-informed
republicans who may have been induced by
the manipulators' speeches at Sarepta Hall last
night to support the anti-debt paying candi-
dates for the Legislature, we comment on an
editorial of Mr. Hayes's views on the Vir-
ginia State debt question, published in another
column. We are utterly averse to the Presi-
dent's interference in political affairs, but the
Virginia State debt can not legitimately be
considered a political question; it is a question
upon the proper settlement of which depends
the moral as well as the material interests
of the State, and as Mr. Hayes has experienced
so many an honest and conscientious man from
the successful reparation of the fraud by which
he is by no means the largest gainer, we know
of none better than himself to warn his party
in this State against taking part in so ignominious
a one as that in which the Virginia republicans
are now engaged—robbing the creditors of the
State, many of whom are the widows and chil-
dren of the men who fell in her cause—of their
just dues, and crippling the public schools.

Reason has no effect upon fanatics, bigots or
mob, and attempts to influence such material
by it will be fruitless. Senator Hill, of Ga.,
in response to an open letter addressed to him
by Mr. Chittenden, of New York, writes an
able and really brilliant letter, in which he
properly attributes the introduction of slavery
into this country to the people of New Eng-
land, and truthfully accuses them the first
threat to put the secession idea into prac-
tice effect during the earlier days of the country.
He also tells the radicals other unpleasant
truths, and gives them excellent reasons for
changing the policy they have adopted toward
the South, but the treatment he gives at
their hands is doing us such a much
would accord an unpopular man who might at
tempt to quell it by reason. Indeed it seems
that the radicals have succeeded in instilling
into the people of the North such animosity
against the South that it is utterly useless for
the latter to attempt to institute itself in
northern favor.

Notwithstanding the fact that the debt pay-
ers were positively refused an opportunity at
the manipulators' meeting last night to correct
the erroneous statements made there, every
reasonably man who attended that meeting
failed not to observe that in all their abuse of
the McCulloch bill, and of its supporters,
neither of the speakers offered nor even
suggested any substitute for that bill. To
defeat the bill, throw the whole State debt into
confusion, and, as a necessary consequence, in-
terfere with the proper working of the public
schools, seemed the sole object they had in
view. Nobody denies that the debt is a bad
one, and that the McCulloch bill proposes the
lowest possible terms the creditors will accept
for settling it, and all know that provision for
the public schools was made in the school bill
before the McCulloch bill was passed. All this
being so, and General Mahone and his follow-
ers proposing no substitute for that bill, why
not vote for it, and then, once for all, settle
the debt, remove it from the danger of the
landings and put the public schools on a
firm foundation?

Extensive arrangements are being made in
Louisville, Ky., for the reception of ex Presi-
dent Grant, who is expected to arrive during the
latter part of next month. The Courier-Journal
says that, "politically, there is not a man,
woman, or child in Kentucky who would not
be glad to see him, and extend to him an
old-fashioned cordial greeting." Gen. Grant
is evidently in fashion now, and the South is
well known, never likes to be out of the
fashion. We had hoped, however, that the
allusion paid a man whose duplicity was ex-
posed by his anti-secessionist affair, his cowardice
by S. S. Sumner, his aversion by Mr. Bay-
ard, and his corruption by Black Friday and
the Washington ring, would be confined to the
same people who sympathized with Mr. Beecher,
and that the section he had praised in his evi-
dence before the reconstruction committee, but
which he subsequently maligned and abused
when to do so was popular at the North,
would let him alone.

Mr. Zachariah Chandler, who was found
dead in his bed at a hotel in Chicago, this
morning, was born in New Hampshire in 1813,
but removed to Michigan and engaged in mer-
cantile pursuits. He was Mayor of Detroit in
1851, and was elected to the U. S. Senate as a
republican to succeed Lewis Cass, and was
thrice re-elected, the last time to succeed Mr.
Christiancy, who resigned. His best friends
can point to no single measure he ever origi-
nated that redounded to the interest of his
country or that was so intended, and he will be
chiefly remembered for his implacable hatred
of the South, and for his assertion, the morn-
ing after the presidential election of '76, and
of course before the result of that election could
possibly have been known, that "Hayes has
one hundred and eighty five votes and is
elected."

Senator Carpenter has been interviewed recent-
ly with results, we are sorry to say, that must be
disastrous to the reputation he had acquired for
liberality of sentiment and broad national views;
for a man with his talents and information, who
says that "democratic success means rebel ac-
cendancy;" that the "policy of the democracy
is dictated by ex rebel generals," and that
"the leading politicians of the South cannot be
relied upon to carry out the provisions
of the Constitution into effect."

exhibits a degree of hatred and big-
otted partialism entirely incompatible with
the possession of these qualities for which Mr.
Carpenter has heretofore been credited, and by
one more than by the people of the South,
whom he thus malices and traduces.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1, 1879.

The news of the sudden death of Mr. Zick
Chandler reached here this morning, and was
received by the stalwart radicals with the re-
servedly slightly less than what would have
been expected had the deceased been of their
kind. Private dispatches say he made a speech
at Chicago last night, and upon returning to
his hotel, the Palmer House, complained of
a slight attack of indigestion. Senator Logan
and others were in his room, and tried to
persuade him to leave his stay in the
city, but he said he must leave this morn-
ing, and gave orders to be called for at 7 a. m.
Shortly after that hour, the call boy having
failed to get any response to loud and repeated
knocks, his room was entered through the
transom, and he was found lying in bed as
usual, and warm, but dead, having ap-
parently breathed his last but a few minutes
before. Mr. Chandler was worth about two
millions of dollars, the most of which will go
to Mr. Eugene Hale, of Maine, who married
his daughter.

The receipts at the Treasury to day from in-
ternal revenue amounted to \$291,418; from
customs, \$600,115. The receipts of U. S.
notes for redemption for the week ending to-
day were \$700,000; for the corresponding week
last year, \$221,100; for to day, \$153,000. The
U. S. bonds now in the Treasury as security
for National Bank notes amount to \$363,097,
400; amount of U. S. bonds deposited as secu-
rity for National Bank circulation during the
week, \$1,615,000; amount of U. S. bonds that
have been deposited as security for U. S. bank
circulation, withdrawn for the week ending to-
day, \$331,000. The disbursements at the Treas-
ury for the month of October were \$12,
020,607.

The only commission signed at the White
House to day was that of Patrick Haley as
boatswain in the U. S. Navy.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Stead as malleable as Swedish iron is now
being made in Washington.

The State Fair closed yesterday. It was not
as great a success as was anticipated.

Mr. Peter Carr Miner, formerly a clerk in
the capital at Richmond, died yesterday, aged
61 years.

Dr. E. A. Morrison, a distinguished physi-
cian of Franklin county in this State, died
yesterday.

Robert Chew Jones, a prominent lawyer of
Cumberland, died there yesterday morning very
suddenly.

Mrs. Florence Lincoln, the daughter of Tim-
othy D. Lincoln, of Connecticut, and former
a queen in the gay society of that city, took the
train for a visit to the Virginia estate of Saint
Martin's, in Brown county, Ohio, Thursday.
She is only twenty-two years of age, finely edu-
cated and quite wealthy. Her father is a Pro-
testant, but her mother and sister are Catholics.
She went to the altar in a bridal dress made by
Worth, of Paris.

The county justices of Franklin county, Mo.,
who have been in the custody of the United
States marshal and confined in the custom house
building for two weeks past for contempt of the
United States Court, in refusing to levy a spe-
cial tax on the property of Franklin county to
satisfy a judgment for default in the interest on
county bonds, was released yesterday on \$5,000
bonds, to return home one week to hold court
and arraign on the affairs of the county. They
will then return to resume their imprison-
ment. It is expected they will receive an
ovation on arrival home, as most of the citizens
of Franklin county regard them as martyrs, and
approve of their action in disobeying the man-
date of the court.

The Indian War.

Joseph Barnett, a courier, and all the war
correspondents who have been to White River,
Col., arrived at Ravenna, W. V., yesterday.
They report numerous easy tracks and plenty
of Indian signs on Old creek canyon, near
White River. Mr. Barnett, government for-
mer at the Utah Agency, and an interpreter,
also arrived at Ravenna. They represented them-
selves as hunters and passed through the best
game country. Chief Jackson told them that if
the war continued he would be aided by the In-
dians, and that the Arapahoes and other tribes.
He was not satisfied with the peace talk with
Adams, but wanted another talk with General
Merritt. Jackson or Yampa Jack, as he is called,
is the worst Indian in the Utah tribe.

Official advices from the northwest country
in Montana state that the Indian situation is
very grave. But few buffaloes have appeared,
and the plains Indians are already dreadfully
distressed. The authorities have made arrange-
ments for further assisting them, but it is
feared they will experience great suffering dur-
ing the winter. Approaches of plague and
other violence are entertained, especially in
view of the recent immigration of Indians from
the Osage and Sitting Bull agencies, who may
lead the example to inspire to acts of disorder.
The Dominion Indian commission is in com-
munication with the refugee Indians, and it is
said many of them will probably return to the
United States this fall.

Living from the United States Agency, Col.,
of Oct. 19, state that nearly all of those In-
dians were on the reservation and exceedingly
well disposed. Four or five of them were re-
ported to have joined the White River Utes.

Fort Wikeate, New Mexico, has been re-
quested to assist by Navajo Indians. All the
mules were stolen, including the mail animals.

Death of General Hooker.

Major General Hooker died at Garden City,
L. I., yesterday evening in the 65th year of his
age. He was born at Hadley, Mass., graduated
at West Point in 1837, served in the Mexican
war with distinction, being successively brevetted
captain, major and lieutenant colonel for gal-
lant and meritorious conduct on the field and
afterwards became a farmer in California.
When the civil war broke out Gen. Hooker ac-
cepted the position of brigadier general of vol-
unteers, and took command of a brigade detail-
ed to watch the lower Potomac on the Mary-
land side. In March, 1862, he was commis-
sioned to the command of a division, took part
in the leading fights on the peninsula, and cer-
tainly with his division bore the brunt of the
battle at Antietam. After Burnside's defeat
at Fredericksburg General Hooker succeeded
him in the command of the army of the Potomac,
and suffered such a severe defeat at Chancellorsville
that it is quite probable his army
would have been totally destroyed or cap-
tured entire, but for the wounding of Stonewall
Jackson. Gen. Hooker was afterwards
sent West, and took a distinguished part in
the battle of Lookout Mountain. His later ser-
vices do not need particular mention.

Gave Himself Up.

Boston, Mass., November 1.—Daniel
Smith, who was recently arrested in Denver,
Col., for the embezzlement of about \$12,000
worth of figures from the firm of J. W. Gaff &
Co., of Cincinnati, of which he was agent and
who was subsequently detained at Providence,
R. I., on a civil suit came to this city yesterday,
and gave himself up. He was sent to jail in de-
fault of bail.

The Trustees' Meeting Last Night.
There was a large crowd present at the re-
adjusters' meeting, at Sarepta Hall, last night,
drawn there by a curiosity to see and hear Gen.
William Mahone. It is true the speakers
presented a bold front, but they had it all their
own way, no division of time being allowed.
The speakers, themselves, felt that this was
not exactly square, for both of the gentlemen
apologized for this want of courtesy on the
part of the two or three who invited them to
Alexandria.

There were seated on the stage Geo. U.
Hendall, of Prince William, Mr. Jacob M.
Hickley, of this city, and John Calhoun
Stout, from whom the speech and whether
he, too, was man can tell.

Col. Turner W. Ashby presided, and made
a short speech, in which he said that Gen.
Mahone and Mr. Riddleberger had been in-
vited to speak in Alexandria by the work-
men's association. (Query—Who are the work-
men's association?) He was opposed to
reparation, and was therefore opposed to the
McCulloch bill because it was nothing else but
reparation. He then introduced General
Mahone.

Gen. Mahone, who, as remarked by another,
is in appearance, a cross between the late Gen.
Mankin, Messrs. H. B. Homes, H. Latimer and
Wm. D. Massey, said it was once his pleasure
to be a resident of Alexandria, but while he
might be a stranger to most of the audience he
was not a stranger to the State. He was not
there to advocate the election of any man, nor
was he there by the order of any committee,
but as a freeman to address freemen upon a
subject in which all were interested. He then
proceeded to review the action of the State
Conservative Committee, which had passed
under duress the compromise of a free people,
in saying that they had to endorse the infamous
brokers' bill, or be read out of the conserva-
tive party, and for which committee he had
not the slightest respect. The convention of
1877, he said, advised that care should be
taken to secure representatives that were favor-
able to a just settlement of the State debt,
bringing it within the revenue of the State,
but it was not the intention of that convention
to make even this a declaration of conservative
faith. The funding bill of 1877 was edified in
the extreme; yet the school fund had been
robbed, and the self-excluding coupon feature
was not only in the McCulloch bill, but it was
there for 14 years. As the convention of 1877
never meant to make the question a party issue,
would it not have been better for the State
Committee, instead of taking to itself all the
power, to call a convention of the people and
let them say whether or not the McCulloch
bill should be made a declaration of conservative
faith? He did not mean to let it be in the
power of any man to dictate to him how he
should vote, and for devotion to the State he
challenged the record of any of them. He was
in favor of holding the representatives of the
people responsible for their acts and not to
allow them to hide behind a committee. He
was there on a question of public policy, and
he asked nothing from the State Committee.

The people were told that the annual liabilities
were \$900,830, but the figures were incorrect.
It was impossible to tell what the expenses of
any one year in the past had been much less
what they would be in the future; items of
\$110,000 had been eliminated from the expen-
ses, because they were extraordinary, and
therefore were not to be counted in the future.
Notwithstanding the showing made by the
figures, taking, as they do the gross revenue,
subject to items that are omitted, the annual
liabilities of the State are \$2,454,629, and tak-
ing the revenue of the State and subtract from
it the expenses there will be less than the re-
adjusters allow. They will be short of interest for
the year just closed. What man will sum-
marize that the revenue will be greater in the future
than it has been in the past? If the brokers do
all they promise, the State will be short every
year, and is that bringing the liability of the
State within the revenue by the present plan
of taxation? Under the provisions of the McCulloch
bill the State will fall behind people,
and it will owe in the end \$1,800,000, and how
was this debt to be met? By an increase of
taxes 25 per cent., and the State could not
meet \$2,500,000 with \$2,000,000. Vicious
figures had been submitted to the people by
the funders, and there was not the first
element of a settlement in the McCulloch bill.
The debt was not a party to it; the bill was
a contract between a syndicate of brokers and
the State. The brokers are to have the ex-
clusive privilege of handling the debt; no
bondholder could feel his bond safe through
the brokers, and that at a commission. They
are only to take the old bonds and issue new
ones, and if the holder of a peevish bond re-
fused to take the new ones, he must go to the
brokers with his \$1,000 bond, accompanied with two cents,
and if he was not able to purchase two cents,
he must carry it home and let it rust, until he
desired to sell the syndicate would buy the
peevish, worth \$118, for \$21, convert it into a
gold bond, and sell it for \$20. Count this pro-
cess up on \$18,000,000 and see what a nice
little job it is. There was no provision in
the bill for the peevish holders, and in that
justice to all classes of creditors? The brokers will
make \$1,500,000 for giving the debt a pas-
sage to have his bond funded. This must come
from somewhere; would it not be more in the
honor of the State to save this amount and
give it to the creditor, or the tax payer? The
bill exempts the bonds from taxation forever,
that all property should be taxed equally. Tell
him why the man who owns a \$1,000 house
should be taxed \$300, while the \$1,000 bond
holder lives in the State, enjoys all its privi-
leges, and pays nothing. The brokers had the
power of placing their hands upon every dol-
lar that came into the treasury, and thereby
place in jeopardy the public schools. He then
attempted to show that the bill was not an ir-
reparable contract. The clause binding the Leg-
islature for 40 years to enact such means to
carry out the provisions of the bill, he said, meant
an increase of taxes, but the funders say it
is not necessary to increase the taxes, they only
intend to increase the valuation on land. He
discussed the tax-revenue certificate feature,
whereby the State borrows money at 51 per
cent per month to pay 3 per cent interest, and
said there was no escape for the tax payer. The
bill provides also that the bondholders shall be
paid in sterling and the people in greenbacks,
and such a settlement must be made binding
by the Legislature. If they could bind the
creditors to pay the debt under such a settle-
ment the re-adjuster would submit to it. The Leg-
islature of Tennessee thought the people were
concerned in a matter like this, but the Leg-
islature of Virginia did not think the people of
this State were capable of transacting this busi-
ness, in which they alone were concerned. Vir-
ginia must be made to promise to pay more
than she is able, and do as she has done in the
past, pay nothing. North Carolina had read-
ily paid her debt, dealing with the bondholders
fairly, but requiring them to bear their share
of the burden, and her bonds stood in the
market on an equality with those of other
States; she did not undertake to pay the ante-
bellum debt. The resources could not be found
in Virginia to pay the debt saddled upon her
by the brokers' bill. He then paid some at-
tention to Mr. McCulloch, styling him an en-
emy of the State and her oppressor in
peace, and said Maj. Daniel, a funder, had said
of him, that when his management of the finan-
ces, while Andrew Johnson's Secretary of the
Treasury, became fully known, his name would
be a byword and a reproach. He submitted
to the audience whether they were willing to
make themselves responsible for forty years, and
place their posterity in the hands of Hugh Mc-
Culloch. The debt of Virginia as evolved out of
this bill would be greater than any State in the

Union. It was absurd to say that the eleva-
tion of the State credit would enable her people
to borrow money; more money was wanted—
the money that was going into non-taxable
hands. If, said he, we are to have this kind
of legislation where we are to stop; already we
have a restriction put upon liberty in the shape
of a capitation tax, and there was a recommen-
dation to increase it to \$2 per head. He wanted
to know who was going to put up with this.
Gen. A. Bushrod, ex-judge, interrupted, asked
Gen. Mahone if the capitation tax was not for
the benefit of the public schools.

Gen. Mahone, continuing, said don't talk to
me about public schools, when you have robbed
them of \$1,100,000. He said he had but one
child to educate, and he expected to pay the
expense of his education. He wanted to have
every child of the State educated, and was will-
ing to pay his share of the expense. He for
did not wish to live in the State under
bondage to McCulloch. He meant war upon
the bill to the end of his existence.

After Gen. Mahone's speech, which was
received very respectfully, but with slight ap-
plause.
Mr. H. H. Riddleberger was introduced,
and presented, as he said, the moral view of the
question. He argued that it was a principle in
international law that the territory acquired with
its portion of debt, and therefore Virginia
did not owe one cent of the money apportioned
to West Virginia. Having morally wiped out
that sum, he proceeded morally to dis-
pose of British bondholders, and concluded that
Virginia did not owe the British bondhold-
ers the interest during the war because a
tender had been made and declined, thus
morally bringing down the debt considerably.
The McCulloch bill, he said, makes the debt
\$12,000,000 more than they honestly owe, if
Jefferson and a whole lot of other worthies,
be correct. The bill funds every dollar of the
war interest dollar for dollar, while the peevish
owed by the widows and orphans, (poor wid-
ows and orphans!) and accrued since the re-
construction, are funded at 50 cents on the dollar.
If he could consent to pay the honest debt, ac-
crued since the war, at 50 cents, he could con-
sent to sweep the war interest out altogether,
morally, of course. He discussed the non-tax-
able feature of the bill, and said the constitu-
tion provided that no property should be ex-
empt from taxation except for religious, chari-
table and educational purposes, and yet men
swore to uphold the constitution had voted to
exempt the bondholders from taxation. The
gold feature of the bill was very objectionable
to him, and he said for every \$50 interest they
will have to pay \$33 in currency; if there was
not another objectionable feature in the bill,
the gold feature ought to be enough to kill it.
The certificate feature of the bill worried him
enormously, and he argued that while taxes will
not be increased to pay the interest on the pub-
lic debt, they will be increased to pay the cer-
tificates that have been put out to pay Mc-
Culloch his interest. The fact that the Leg-
islature would not have a finger in the pie for
fifty years, gave him much uneasiness, and
was the cause of much lamentation, and he ar-
gued that the bulwark of a republican govern-
ment was the right of the people to say whether
or not taxes should be levied and how they
should be appropriated. The whole range of
congressmen were parading the State advocat-
ing the bill, keeping in the background the
principle they contended for in the last House
of Representatives, longed to see the salvation
of the people, but the salvation he could not
see if the purse strings of the State are placed
in the hands of McCulloch. He reviewed the
reports of the Auditor, saying once was for the
Legislature and the other was a campaign docu-
ment. He said the funders reserved the right
to steal over \$200,000 from the free schools.
The few criminal acts, he said, did not de-
termine the character of the bill, but the
character of the bill determined the criminal
acts. He alluded to the Van Auker case, and
said that the interference of outsiders in the
affairs of the State, and said he would not trust
Van Auker to carry a letter to the post office. If
there were a time to rethink arrangements now
is the time. The bill, he said, taxes merchants
on their credit, a thing unknown. The re-
adjusters were going to settle the debt on the
principle of what they owed and what they are
able to pay. He said 57 counties were certain
for the re-adjustment, and 29 doubtful, with the
doubtful in their favor, and concluded with an
appeal to the colored men present.

Mr. Riddleberger's audience were applaud-
ing at the appeals over the sentiments of the
speech was weak, and after music by the band,
the people left the hall as they entered, firm
supporters of the McCulloch bill, and said for
Smith and Bushrod as the able exponents
of their sentiments.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Madrid streams of lava flowed from Mt. Vesu-
vius Thursday.

An effigy of a man and a woman has been
conducted through Berlin and Bulgaria.

The abolitionists in Spain are preparing for
a great meeting in a few days at Madrid, for
the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba, and
Chilean representatives in the Cortes and the
Cortes and the Cortes are invited to assist in
the movement.

In the discussion of the Church of England
Conference at Ottawa, Ont., yesterday, it was
held that periods of retirement, by the clergy,
tended to quicken their spiritual feeling and
enhance their influence. Ad agreed that the
regular service on the life of prayer and
sacrament was more efficacious for good than
sporadic revival efforts.

The reported seizure of Clontarf's needles
originated in an attempt on the part of persons
representing the Indian authorities to interfere
with the removal. The matter was amicably
arranged. Foreign residents are opposed to its
removal, and threaten to seize and sell it. The
objection is now American property, and the
ownership of it will be maintained.

At yesterday's conference of the Evangelical
Alliance at Birmingham, Rev. Dr. White, of
New York, gave an interesting account of what
is being done in the Southern States of Amer-
ica among the freedmen to prepare them for
Christian work. It is expected, he said, that
in a few years they will be able to provide such
a supply of missionaries as would do more to
Christianize Africa than could be done by any
European agency with white men. They had
already eight colleges and twelve normal
schools, and eight missionary schools, with 7,000 em-
ployed in them, ranging from twenty to
forty years of age. They have eleven mis-
sionaries in the field. Rev. T. Leffler, president
of the American branch of the Evangelical Al-
liance, of Canada, addressed the conference on
work now being carried on by Protestant
missionaries among the French Roman Catho-
lics there.

The Salt Against Mr. Tilden.

New York, Nov. 1.—The examination de-
bened of Jas. B. Colgate, of the banking
firm of Colgate & Co., in the suit brought by
the Government against Samuel J. Tilden for
arrests of income tax, was continued to day in
the U. S. Courts, but no new facts were ad-
duced.

Broke Jail.

New York, Nov. 1.—Five men, all arrested
and sentenced in terms of imprisonment for
passing counterfeit money, broke out of Lud-
low street jail before daybreak this morning
and escaped.

True Bill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—The grand jury have
found a true bill of assault with intent to murder
against Charles F. Young, of the Chronicle,
based on his assault on Rev. J. S. Kallio.

Found Dead.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 1.—Mrs. Wm.
Brown, one of the prominent ladies of New-
port, was found dead in her bed last night.
Apoplexy was the probable cause of her death.

Letter from Richmond.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

Richmond, Va., Oct. 30.—It needed only
the picturesque costumes on the grounds of
the association to day to make one think he
was witnessing the opera of Martha, in the scene at
Richmond fair. It is beautiful weather; days
too sweet almost to spend them in the city;
days so golden that only amid the majesty of
nature could their full charm be felt and enjoyed.
The grounds were not crowded—not one
fifth as many as I expected to see—nor has
Richmond herself turned out as she ought to;
a crowd attracts a crowd, and so long as the
masses of people in the city stay at home and
look upon the festival as only gotten up for the
benefit of their country cousins, then so long
will the annual gathering drag and be wanting
in the first element of success. The day is
very favorable, both in the mechanical and in
the agricultural departments, and the races are
just about on a par with other trotting races,
where nobody takes any interest, whether the
black bay, or the brown wins, except, indeed,
the owners and the betters. It is just like the
fight between Bob Burnham and Tom Stallings
in the Georgia scenes, when disinterested spec-
ulators entered first one and then the other, not
caring a—d—n, or as Hall has it, whether Bob
threw Tom, or Tom whipped Bob.

The fair cannot be called a splendid success
this year, but it has helped the city, by bring-
ing into it many strangers from the ad-
jacent country and all from the West. All
the actors and actresses, and there are two or
three in the list, have been seen. The Opera
Company at Powell's old dilapidated concert
hall, and no other at the Market Hall; both are
running losers. Felt's Company—of Wash-
ington, as Ralph, and Miss Belle McKenzie as
Josephine. The Mezzis is composed of Rich-
mond talent, and draws jammed houses every
night, but they labor under great disadvantage;
the stage of the Market is bad, small and en-
croached, and the building itself is no better
than a barn. There is one thing of all others
needed in Richmond and that is a fine theatre
or opera house, which would do credit to the
city. The old theatre, built before the war,
has steadily deteriorated; the paint has mould-
ered off; the paper hangs in strips, and the
architecture so faulty that it must be remodelled
to suit these days. In addition it is just about
as clean as a pig pen and hog sty, and only
some bright decided star and splendid bill can
draw the better class of people within its walls.

Then again it has no fair outfit, the papers not
criticizing until after the troupe has gone and
the public have been so deceived by mam-
moth posters, large placards and extravagant
notices in the papers, that only the old wall
known established favorites can draw. Let
some enterprising capitalist build a fine opera
house and place it in charge of a competent
manager, and it will be the finest paying invest-
ment that could be made in this city.

The Society of the Army of Northern Vir-
ginia held their reunion last night, and Gen.
Fitz Lee delivered in splendid tone and in vi-
sionary on the battle of Chancellorsville. It is
a valuable contribution of history, and will be
of great value to the future historian; for, be-
side being on the spot, the dashing Virginia
cavalier, the Report of our civil war, and the
grim Puritan Cromwell of Lexington were
staunch friends. Jackson was very fond of
Fitz Lee in his own way, and liked to have
him with him. Fitz Lee told me, (and by the
way he is as good a "reconter," as the celebrat
Major Moonson in O'Malley, the Irish Dragoon)
of the last time he ever had with Jack-
son. It was the day before the battle at Chan-
cellorsville that Jackson and himself rode along
the plank roadway on Lee's left, so as to try
and find where the right flank of Hooker's
army lay, which Gen. Lee, the commander in
chief, designed to attack. After riding sev-
eral miles along that desolate, sombre road with-
out hearing a sound or meeting a soul, they at
last saw an old covey coming towards them.
Jackson halted him and asked him if he knew
where the enemy was?

"Yes, Marsy," he said, "at little hill, he
said, pointing to a small elevation about a hun-
dred yards away, and you can see each other
as thick as beer; the woods is full of 'em."
Jackson rode on, and said Fitz Lee, when we
reached the top of the hill we halted and look-
ed around, and a sight met my eyes so grand,
so unexpected too, that with difficulty I could
restrain myself from shouting aloud in the
very abandon of joy, and throwing my hat high
in the air with exultation.

Why was it, I asked?

There lay the right wing of Hooker's army
in perfect order. They felt so safe that they
had not even thrown out pickets to guard the
plank road. In the fields a half a mile or so
away thousands of the blue coats could be seen,
most of them getting ready for their meat,
others were drilling in squads, and many were
stretched out resting from their fatigue. It
was as I found out afterwards, Blenker's Dutch
division. There they were as unsuspecting as
the chirping, clucking brood of chickens, ruf-
fling their feathers in the barn yard with a
lazy content, utterly unmindful of the dark
spot in the sky that descended slowly in say-
ing in mid air. The eagle measured the dis-
tance before the final swoop. There rested the
right wing of Hooker's army with an imper-
ceptible thicket in their front, a rapid river in
their rear, all innocent of ill, little imagining
the dradial tempest that the grim Prospero,
who sat on horseback not far off, was about to
raise about their ears, laughing in their besic-
like the doomed Titans at the Thracian games
when Shamatz's Assyrian guards stood ready
with dagger and with sword to butcher them
as they stood. Truly what a grand sight was
it! No wonder Fitz Lee remembers it. Twenty
thousand men on the plain, one man on the
hill almost with the potent power in his hand
to launch them as he borrowed Jove's thunder
bolts to launch them at the Titans. The min-
utes flew by, but no movement was made. An
interval in the great spectacular play when
the curtain was about to be parted on a new
scene. A terribly impressive tableau that
needed no blue lights to heighten the effect.

What a picture? Jackson with stern, com-
posed face, as if out in loco, only his eyes
flashing as he gazed, knowing that at last the
foe was in his hands. What visions must have
swept like a flash across his mind. The great
army of the Potomac in his power at last—
Surely Napoleon had not more cause to shut
up his telescope at Marengo with the assurance
that General Melas was in his power and the
battle was as he ordered Kellerman to charge
the Austrian center, than did Jackson, as he
saw the false security of Hooker's right tangle
in the slashes of the wilderness without
dreaming of a foe and with the rushing Rap-
pahannock in their rear.